



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Amityville, L. I.—La grippe is epidemic in mild form. There have been no fatal cases.

Chicago, Ill.—Three hundred and sixty-three cases of la grippe were treated in the hospitals on January 16.

Ellisburg, N. Y.—La grippe was not prevalent to any extent until the past two weeks. It has now gained ground, about 25 per cent of the population being affected. The form is mild and the mortality light.

Eureka, Cal.—La grippe is not prevalent in epidemic form. A few sporadic cases have occurred. The type is mild and there has been no mortality.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Reports from observers in about 40 counties, for the week ended January 21, indicate a marked increase in la grippe. The deaths are few.

Mobile, Ala.—Common colds are observed, but they do not appear to be communicable. La grippe is reported as prevailing generally from Pearlinton on the Mississippi and Louisiana line to Scranton, near the Mississippi and Alabama line.

Port Townsend, Wash.—La grippe in mild form is now prevalent. There have been few complications.

Sandusky, Ohio.—La Grippe is prevalent in mild form. A few fatal cases from pneumonic complications are reported.

San Francisco Quarantine, Cal.—La Grippe has not appeared at the quarantine station. It is reported as prevalent in mild form in the city of San Francisco. No statement as to extent, mortality, and treatment can be given at present.

Shreveport, La.—La Grippe made its appearance about the first of November last. It is now prevalent and has extended to towns in the vicinity. The number of cases has steadily increased. Only 1 death has been attributed to it. No sanitary measures have been taken.

Aeration of houses in yellow fever infected districts in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, with Dr. Nydegger, I have visited Franklin, Houma, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Cinclare, and White Castle to arrange for the aeration of these places. At all of these places, save Baton Rouge, the work is to be done on the lines of my circular letter of October 28, 1898, and the general plan is as follows:

(1) The board of health or town council issues an ordinance requiring, under penalty, that the contents of "every house designated shall be aired and all bedding, packed clothing, and other fabrics, hung out of doors on all such days as may be designated by the board of health." (2) The town is then divided into districts, as many as may be necessary, and an inspector appointed to each district, one of them being chief inspector. These men are paid only when at work. (3) The work of designating the houses to be aired is first undertaken by the inspectors. (4) On the eve of a norther, which we can always tell, the health officer notifies the chief inspector, who notifies his subordinates, who visit each house requiring aeration in their respective

districts and notify the householder that he must air the house, etc., the next day. (5) The next day, and until further orders from the health officer, the inspectors again visit each house in their district and see that this order is being complied with, reporting for penalty those that are not complying. In general, a norther lasts three days, and it is believed that six days' aeration under proper conditions is sufficient, but the computation of expense, etc., is based on ten days' inspection.

For Franklin and Plaquemine the ordinance reads: "All houses not already sufficiently aired." This is because yellow fever was very general in these places, and it was judged wise not to exempt any house from aeration. About one-third or one-half of the houses in Franklin have been aired, and a considerable, but less, proportion in Plaquemine—4,500 population in each place. In Houma and Donaldsonville, where there was much less yellow fever, the houses are "designated" from the physicians' lists and common report, and in the latter place is to include all of the Italian quarters, where there was considerable fever. All these places are in the sugar district and, as I said in a previous report, would do nothing until the grinding season is over. This is about closed now.

At Franklin and at Houma it was necessary, absolutely necessary, for the Service to undertake the work of inspection above outlined. Of these places, the first had been through a long epidemic and quarantine and was pecuniarily exhausted. The second required only one inspection, about \$20, and nothing would be done if the matter were left to the council. The locations of these towns, Houma especially, close to the gulf and about 6 or 8 feet above its level, renders them sources of considerable danger, more, I think, than any other in the State. The expense will not exceed \$250.

At the other places, no expense is incurred by the Service. Although nearly all of these places had been visited by me in early November, no steps had been taken anywhere to institute systematic work. The health authorities evince every disposition to pass the ordinances required to render this work effective, but it has required at times considerable argument to induce them to take measures to enforce them, and it will be advisable to revisit these places from time to time for the purpose of giving advice, and, in the case of Franklin, for supervision.

At Baton Rouge, which I visited the latter part of October to institute this same system, aeration has been carried out with as much thoroughness as the board is able to enforce. The same is true of all places not in the sugar district—Bovie, Lutecher, Wilson, Clinton, St. Francisville, and other places in East Feliciana, and, I presume, Alexandria and also at Delogny and Centiguas plantations, Hester and Belle Terre, which were in the sugar district. At all of these places the work of disinfection, chemical or by aeration, is completed.

Harveys Canal and Gretna, which were visited by Dr. Clark in November for this purpose, will be revisited to-morrow.

Respectfully, yours,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Alabama.

MOBILE, ALA., January 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the patient (E. W.) reported as suffering with smallpox on the 13th, admitted, when he reached the pesthouse, that he had been in contact with the man from Selma who